



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Accipiter atricapillus striatus. WESTERN GOSHAWK.—One specimen taken in the Stehekin valley.

Falco richardsonii. RICHARDSON'S MERLIN.—First noted on the Chelan River; was afterwards twice seen in the mountains.

Stellula calliope. CALLIOPE HUMMINGBIRD.—A few were made out with indifferent success. They are not to be counted as nearly so common as the Rufous.

Loxia leucoptera. WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL.—A flock of a dozen was seen at an altitude of 7000 feet on Wright's Peak.

Stelgidopteryx serripennis. ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW.—Several individuals were distinguished from the abundant Bank Swallows at the foot of Lake Chelan. This bird can hardly be rare, and its omission before was doubtless due to oversight.

Certhia familiaris occidentalis. CALIFORNIA CREEPER.—Not uncommon in the high mountains. No specimens were taken but there is little doubt that the birds are an overflow from the Pacific slope; since they were continuously present from the high regions east of the divide as we moved west over the range and down into the lowland forests of the Puget Sound country.

Parus rufescens. CHESTNUT-BACKED CHICKADEE.—The appearance of this bird is also to be counted an overflow of a typical coast form. A single troop was seen and a specimen obtained in the valley of the Stehekin.

Besides these eight new records two species are to be transferred from the 'hypothetical list' of 1897.

Larus philadelphia. BONAPARTE'S GULL.—Seen on the Columbia near Wenatchee.

Helminthophila rubricapilla gutturalis. CALAVERAS WARBLER.—Repeatedly seen. A set of three fresh eggs was taken from a brushy draw well up in the mountains, on July 22.—Rev. W. LEON DAWSON, *Columbus, O.*

Manuscript of Emmons's Catalogue of Massachusetts Birds.—Through the generosity of Miss M. R. Audubon, I have recently come into the possession of the original manuscript of Dr. Ebenezer Emmons's Catalogue of the Birds of Massachusetts. This will be of more particular interest to the ornithologists of New England, as it was the first attempt at a scientific list of Massachusetts Birds.

In Dr. J. A. Allen's 'List of the Birds of Massachusetts, with Annotations'¹ he says: "The first and formal list of the birds of the state was prepared by Dr. Ebenezer Emmons, and published in 1833 in Prof. Hitchcock's 'Report on the Geology, Mineralogy, Botany and Zoology of Massachusetts' (pp. 545-551). This contained one hundred and sixty species, all but two of which were valid. Excluding the two synonyms, all but

¹ Bulletin of the Essex Institute, Vol. X, p. 3, 1878.

one (*Rhynchos nigra*) have since been confirmed as inhabitants of the state. This list was only very sparingly annotated, but symbols were employed to indicate whether the species were rare or common, resident or migratory, or whether known to breed in the state. This list, so far as it goes, is remarkably free from errors."

The manuscript is written by Dr. Emmons in ink, in a small and cramped hand, and covers seven pages of foolscap, and on comparing it carefully with the list as it appears in Hitchcock's Report, I find it is practically an exact transcript. The two footnotes in the Report, referring to the Red-bellied Woodpecker—"Takes the place of the *P. auratus* in the western part of the State of New York"—and the Wild Turkey, "Frequently met with on Mount Holyoke. E. H." do not, however, appear in the manuscript. On the back of the list, at the head of the eighth page, Dr. Emmons has written the following letter to Prof. Hitchcock, submitting the list to him.

"Sir.—I have done the best I can with the Catalogue. It is much more satisfactory to myself in the 1st Sub-Class. In the 2d I have been obliged to obtain my information mostly in Museums, &c. But in general it is, I think, accurate. I might have added a few more species, but I choose rather to omit some than commit the opposite error. You see my form and arrangement, it is, of course, at your disposal to alter as you see fit to make it conform to your general plan. The systematic form I should certainly prefer to an alphabetic one. My observations you are at liberty to suppress. Errors you will, of course, be good enough to rectify &c. The English names I would print in italic.

Yours truly

E. EMMONS.

On the bottom of the same page is the following letter addressed to John J. Audubon from Prof. Hitchcock :

"Amherst, Mass. March 22d, 1833.

MR. AUDUBON—*Dear Sir*—I send you Dr. Emmons' Catalogue of our birds, to which, as I hear from G. A. Greene, Esq., you have generously consented to add some notes. When you have prepared them will you be so good as to leave them, along with this Catalogue, with John Tappen Esq. No. 74 State St., Boston, and greatly oblige.

Yours respectfully and obediently,

EDWARD HITCHCOCK."

The whole list, including the letters, was then folded and sealed, without envelope, and addressed to "John J. Audubon, Care of Dr. George Parkman, Boston, Mass."

I wrote to Prof. Chas. H. Hitchcock of Hanover, N. H., son of the late Edward Hitchcock, asking if he knew who the gentlemen mentioned in his father's letter to Audubon were. In his reply of Dec. 17, 1900, he writes,

"John Tappen was one of the solid men of Boston, a philanthropist, greatly interested in anti-slavery and church extension, next door neighbor and friend of Edward Everett and my father's particular friend. Of Mr. Greene I have no especial knowledge. His name occurs in connection with the forwarding of scientific work."

There is nothing in the Emmons list to show that Audubon added any notes to it.—RUTHVEN DEANE, *Chicago, Ill.*

RECENT LITERATURE.

Pycraft on the Morphology of the Cassowaries and their Allies.¹—In this important paper, which appears as the second part of Rothschild's 'Monograph of the Genus *Casuarius*,' Mr. Pycraft has endeavored to ascertain, so far as possible, the relations of the *Casuariidæ* to the remaining 'Struthious' forms and the position of these with regard to the *Carinatæ*. We entirely agree with the author that the attempt has not been fruitless, and we heartily second Mr. Pycraft's thanks to Mr. Rothschild for entrusting the work to his hands.

The bulk of the paper is devoted to a description of the pterylosis and anatomical characters of the various forms under consideration, presented in Mr. Pycraft's usual clear and concise style. The repetition of the detailed descriptions of anatomical characters that have been given by other writers has been purposely and advantageously omitted, but a list of these papers is appended; while practically all the information is given that one would be likely to use. Moreover there is a carefully prepared key to the osteology of the *Palæognathæ*, based on the characters afforded by the adult skeleton, in which are set forth the distinctive characters of the existing genera and species of *Struthious* birds and *Apteryges* as shown by the skull, vertebral column and limbs. The *Dinornithidæ*, *Æpyornithidæ* and *Crypturi* are diagnosed as to family characters only.

The gist of the paper is to be found in the introductory remarks and final discussion of the phylogeny of the *Palæognathæ*. In the union of the *Tinamous* and 'Ratitæ,' which the author regards as a real need, he is in accord with Gill, and with Stejneger and other American ornithologists who have long held that while the division of birds into *Ratitæ* and *Carinatæ* might be convenient it was not founded on a good morphological

¹On the Morphology and Phylogeny of the *Palæognathæ* (*Ratitæ* and *Crypturi*) and *Neognathæ* (*Carinatæ*). By W. P. Pycraft. Trans. Zool. Soc., London, Vol. XV, Part V, No. 6, pp. 149-290, pl. xlvi-xlii, December, 1900.